

found on post-mortem inspection to be affected with anasarca to a lesser extent than as described in paragraph (a) of this section may be passed for human food after removal and condemnation of the affected tissues, provided the lesion is localized.

§ 311.9 Actinomycosis and actinobacillosis.

(a) The definition of generalization as outlined for tuberculosis in § 311.2(a) shall apply for actinomycosis and actinobacillosis, and carcasses of livestock with generalized lesions of either such disease shall be condemned.

(b) Carcasses of livestock in a well-nourished condition showing uncomplicated localized lesions of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis may be passed for human food after the infected organs or other infected parts have been removed and condemned, except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) Heads affected with actinomycosis or actinobacillosis, including the tongue, shall be condemned, except that when the disease of the jaw is slight, strictly localized, and without suppuration, fistulous tracts, or lymph node involvement, the tongue, if free from disease, may be passed, or, when the disease is slight and confined to the lymph nodes, the head including the tongue, may be passed for human food after the affected nodes have been removed and condemned.

(d) When the disease is slight and confined to the tongue, with or without involvement of the corresponding lymph nodes, the head may be passed for human food after removal and condemnation of the tongue and corresponding lymph nodes.

§ 311.10 Anaplasmosis, anthrax, babesiosis, bacillary hemoglobinuria in cattle, blackleg, bluetongue, hemorrhagic septicemia, icterohematuria in sheep, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, leptospirosis, malignant epizootic catarrh, strangles, purpura hemorrhagica, azoturia, infectious equine encephalomyelitis, toxic encephalomyelitis (forage poisoning), infectious anemia (swamp fever), dourine, acute influenza, generalized osteoporosis, glanders (farcy), acute inflammatory lameness, extensive fistula, and unhealed vaccine lesions.

(a) Carcasses of livestock affected with or showing lesions of any of the following named diseases or conditions shall be condemned:

- (1) Anthrax.
- (2) Blackleg.
- (3) Unhealed vaccine lesions (vaccinia).
- (4) Strangles.
- (5) Purpura hemorrhagica.
- (6) Azoturia.
- (7) Infectious equine encephalomyelitis.
- (8) Toxic encephalomyelitis (forage poisoning).
- (9) Infectious anemia (swamp fever).
- (10) Dourine.
- (11) Acute influenza.
- (12) Generalized osteoporosis.
- (13) Glanders (farcy).
- (14) Acute inflammatory lameness.
- (15) Extensive fistula.

(b) Carcasses of livestock affected with or showing lesions of any of the following named diseases or conditions shall be condemned, except when recovery has occurred to the extent that only localized lesions persist, in which case the carcass may be passed for human food after removal and condemnation of the affected organs or other parts:

- (1) Anaplasmosis.
- (2) Bacillary hemoglobinuria in cattle.
- (3) Babesiosis (piroplasmosis).
- (4) Bluetongue.
- (5) Hemorrhagic septicemia.
- (6) Icterohematuria in sheep.
- (7) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis.
- (8) Leptospirosis.